1	2	3	4	5	6
3	राजस्थान	4	17	8	29 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कुल 11 मामले दर्ज किए गए एक मामला विचारण के लिए लंबित है और शेष 10 मामले जांच पड़ताल के लिए लंबित पड़े हैं।
4	मध्य प्रदेश	—	1	—	1983 का मामला विचारण के लिए लंबित है।
5	दिल्ली	4	4	शून्य	1982 का मामला विचारण के लिए लंबित है। 1983 का मामला दोष सिद्ध में समाप्त हुआ है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अलावा अन्य सभी राज्य सरकारों संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के संबंध में सूचना शून्य है।

Environment Schemes recommended by Maharashtra Government

2524. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have recommended certain schemes for environment for being included in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of each scheme;

(c) the names of schemes with the outlay included in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the names of the schemes which have not been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d) It has not been possible to make provision for Central Assistance to the proposed schemes in view of resource constraints.

Statement

Details of proposal sent by Maharashtra Government for inclusion in the Seventh Plan

	Estimated Cost Rs. in Crores
I. Land and water Management	2·00
1. Recovery of fallow lands through R and D projects in agriculture, sericulture of lakes and river beds and transfer of silt to bunded fallow lands, etc.	
2. Study of problems of increasing salinity of soil in sugar belt regions of Maharashtra.	
3. Protection of Sea coast from erosion through establishment of mangroves and casuarina cultivation.	

4. Supportive irrigation through establishment of farms ponds, inverted bunds in river and hall beds developmental works on harvesting and storage of rain water in porous (latteritic) soils in Konkan.

5. Western Ghats Development Projects in Cooperation with Universities in Maharashtra, local people and social service voluntary agencies.

6. Use of WERGS for moisture retention in soils and plants in drought prone area. Study of effect of WERC on rainfed single crops grown in drought prone areas and other crops for higher yields and increased biomass production.

II. *Environmental Pollution* 2·00

1. Hygenic disposal of city wastage (Solid waste, septic tank sludge etc.) i.e. through installation of institutional Community biogas plants.

2. Elimination of water hyacinth to reduce mosquito/malaria menace in cities such as Pune, study of various options for removal and optimal utilization of water hyacinth (as animal fed, drying and compaction for use as fuel), elimination through biological control through parasitic insect, use of biogas plants, use for manufacture of hand made paper, as animal feed etc.

3. Elimination of mosquitolarva through slow-release Abat insecticide and breeding of fish.

4. Study of automobile pollution levels especially for lead pollution in Bombay Streets at peak traffic hours, elimination of tetra ethyl lead from motor fuels to reduce atmosphere lead contamination.

5. Studies of pollution in food grains due to insecticidal sprays and fumigants used for storage of grains.

6. Study of noise pollution levels in some typical factories (i.e. textile mills, machine shops, etc.) saw mills etc. and its impact on health of workers.

7. Study of industrial pollution in typical industrial belts (i.e. Thane Ambernath industrial area, sugar factories, distillaries etc.), evolution of remedial measures with particular emphasis on recovery of useful chemicals.

III. *Human Settlements* 1·00

Techno-economic, sociological and behavioural sciences study of response of rural society to industion of change, innovation and new technology e.g. installation of improvised latrines, clean environment around open dug wells, soak pits community biogas plants new agricultural practices, cooperative farming and industrial activity etc. Why are technologies for a cleaner and hygenic environments not widely adopted by rural and urban habitations ?

IV. *Ecological Studies* 0·50

Development projects involving societal participation and commitment for increasing the area of forest cover and trees in rural and urban area sociological and behavioural studies in motivation, of people to participate in projects such as tree for every school child, trees around homes, social forestry, trees around lakes, canal banks, road sides etc.

V. *Environmental Awareness and Education* 0·50

1. Evolution of action programmes for awareness generation through :

   (1) Formal, informal adult and continuing education programmes.

   (2) Audio-visual communication systems such as radio, television etc. slide, audio-visual tape system.

   (3) Voluntary social service agencies.

(4) Gram Vigyan Mandals.

VI. *Mahabakihwar PanJiagani Regio-)* 8- 24

Protection and Development of Forest, Augmenting water supply facilities and Research and Development Centre.

Development of Tourism, , Establishment of Ecology

Poverty line

2525. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the per capita monthly expenditure level in ascertaining poverty line in rural and urban areas respectively; and

(b) what is the minimum earning required by a citizen per month to remain above poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) For ascertaining the poverty line at 1984-85 prices, the per capita monthly expenditure level has been estimated to be Rs. 107 in rural areas and Rs. 122 in urban areas and this updated poverty line has been used in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The basis of determining the poverty line is the report *of* the "Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand," Planning Commission. According to this report, the poverty line is the per capita monthly expenditure level of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices, corresponding to the calories requirements of 2400 per capita per day in rural areas and 2100 per capita per day in urban areas. This poverty line is up-dated for recent years by using the Central Statistical Organisation Private Consumption Deflator (as a proxy for rise in the price of the consumption basket).

(b) No specific target has been fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan regarding the minimum earning per month required by a citizen to remain above poverty line. However, the person's monthly earning should be sufficient enough for him to spend at least Rs. 107 per month in rural areas and Rs. 122 per month in urban areas at 1984-85 prices, so as to enable him to remain above poverty line.

Identification of Vidarbha as backward area

2526. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE : Will the PRIME' MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have identified Vidarbha and other regions in Maharashtra as backward areas for development in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the amount allocated for their development region-wise during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the details of development proposed to be undertaken in Vidarbha during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of the development proposed would be available with the State Government.

दिल्ली में इलेक्ट्रोनिकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना

2527. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन इटली के सहयोग से इलेक्ट्रानिकी के एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का विचार रखता है ; और